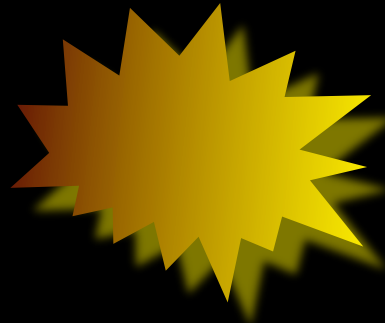


Mid-19c European Nationalism

The Crimean War [1854-1856]

Cause-Fear of a too powerful
Russian Empire

Russia
[claimed
protectorship over
the Orthodox
Christians in the
Ottoman Empire]



Ottoman Empire
Great Britain
France
Piedmont-Sardinia

The Charge of the Light Brigade:

The Battle of Balaklava [1854]-

Suicidal British charge



*Half a league, half a league,
Half a league onward,
All in the valley of Death
Rode the six hundred.
"Forward, the Light Brigade!"
"Charge for the guns!" he said:
Into the valley of Death
Rode the six hundred...*

A romanticized poem of the battle
by Alfred Lord Tennyson

The Crimean War



Florence Nightingale

[1820-1910]



“The Lady with
the Lamp”



Treaty of Paris [1856]

- Tsar Nicholas I died and successor Tsar Alexander II sued for peace
- No Russian or Ottoman naval forces on the Black Sea.
- Russia lost land-Bessarabia and control of Moldavia and Wallachia
- All the major powers agreed to respect the political integrity of the Ottoman Empire.
- 250,000 deaths (many from cholera)

RESULTS OF CRIMEAN WAR

- CONCERT OF EUROPE IS OVER
- RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN CONCERT COUNTRIES DESTROYED
- AUSTRIA and RUSSIA ENEMIES
- AUSTRIA HAD NO FRIENDS NOW!
- RUSSIA WITHDREW FROM EUROPEAN AFFAIRS
- GREAT BRITAIN ALSO WITHDREW FROM EUROPEAN AFFAIRS-failures of war
- NEW COMBINATIONS WOULD BE FORMED IN THE 1870's

Italian Unification

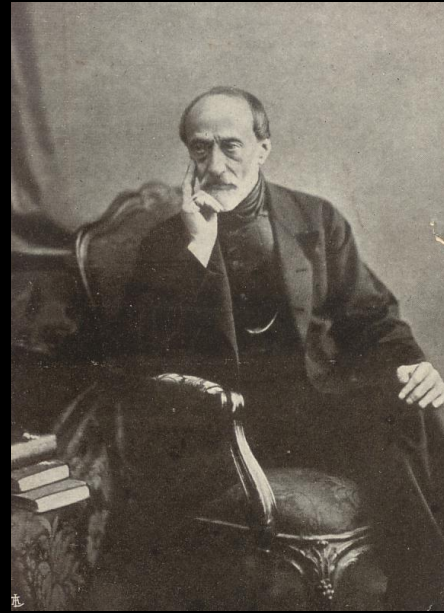
Italian Nationalist Leaders



Count Cavour
[The “Head”]



Giuseppi
Garibaldi
[The
“Sword”]



Giuseppi
Mazzini
[The “Heart”]



King Victor
Emmanuel II

1850-Italian States

- Austria still the dominant power on Italian peninsula
- Advocates for Unification felt northern Italian State of Piedmont best hope
- Royal House of Savoy ruled Piedmont and Sardinia
- New King Victor Emmanuel II named Count Cavour as Prime Minister

Sardinia-Piedmont: The “Magnet”



Italian unification
movement:

Risorgimento
[“Resurgence”]

Step #1: *Carbonari* Insurrections led to Risorgimento with Mazzini:

1820-1821-Failed Revolutionary Movement



“Coalmen.”

Step #2: Piedmont-Sardinia Sends Troops to the Crimea



Step #3: Cavour & Napoleon III Meet at Plombières, 1858



What “deals” are made here?

1858-Cavour and Unification

- Napoleon III agreed to ally with Cavour to drive Austrians out of Italy in exchange for Nice and Savoy
- The French-Nap III defeated Austrians in Magenta and Solferino BUT made peace with Austria without informing Cavour because Prussia was going to support Austria
- SO Piedmont (Cavour) received only Lombardy NOT Venetia
- BUT nationalist movements in Parma, Modena, Tuscany, and some of the Papal States and they agreed to join Piedmont- BUT Venetia is needed for Northern Unification but not until 1866
- Cavour died in 1861 3 months after Unification

Step #4: Austro-Sardinian War 1859



Giuseppe Garibaldi united Southern Italy-1860

- Supporter of Mazzini
- 1860-landed in Two Sicilies-revolt against Bourbon King
- His red shirts used guerilla tactics to defeat enemies
- Crossed to peninsula and took control of rest of Two Sicilies and Naples
- Cavour and Piedmontese army invaded the Papal States
- Met with Cavour-let Cavour finish Unification
- Plebiscites in Papal States and Two Sicilies joined up with Piedmont SO

MARCH 17, 1861- UNIFICATION COMPLETE

- Control of the Piedmont and Victor Emmanuel II pronounced KING
- Rome under Papal control until 1870-after withdrawal of French troops in the Franco-Prussian War
- Italian Army annexes Rome and
- Rome becomes capital of Italy



Step #5: Austro-Prussian War, 1866

 Austria loses control of Venetia.

 Venetia is annexed to Italy.



Step #6: Garibaldi & His “Red Shirts” Unite with Cavour



Step #7: French Troops Leave Rome, 1870



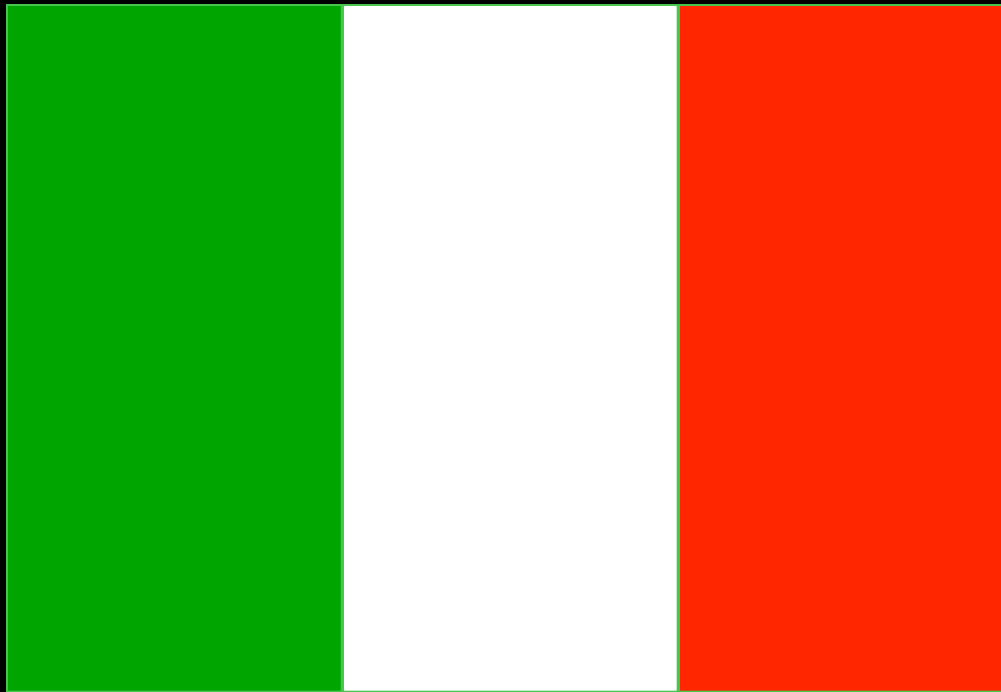
 Italy is united!

A Unified Peninsula!

🇮🇹 A contemporary British cartoon, entitled "Right Leg in the Boot at Last," shows Garibaldi helping Victor Emmanuel put on the Italian boot.

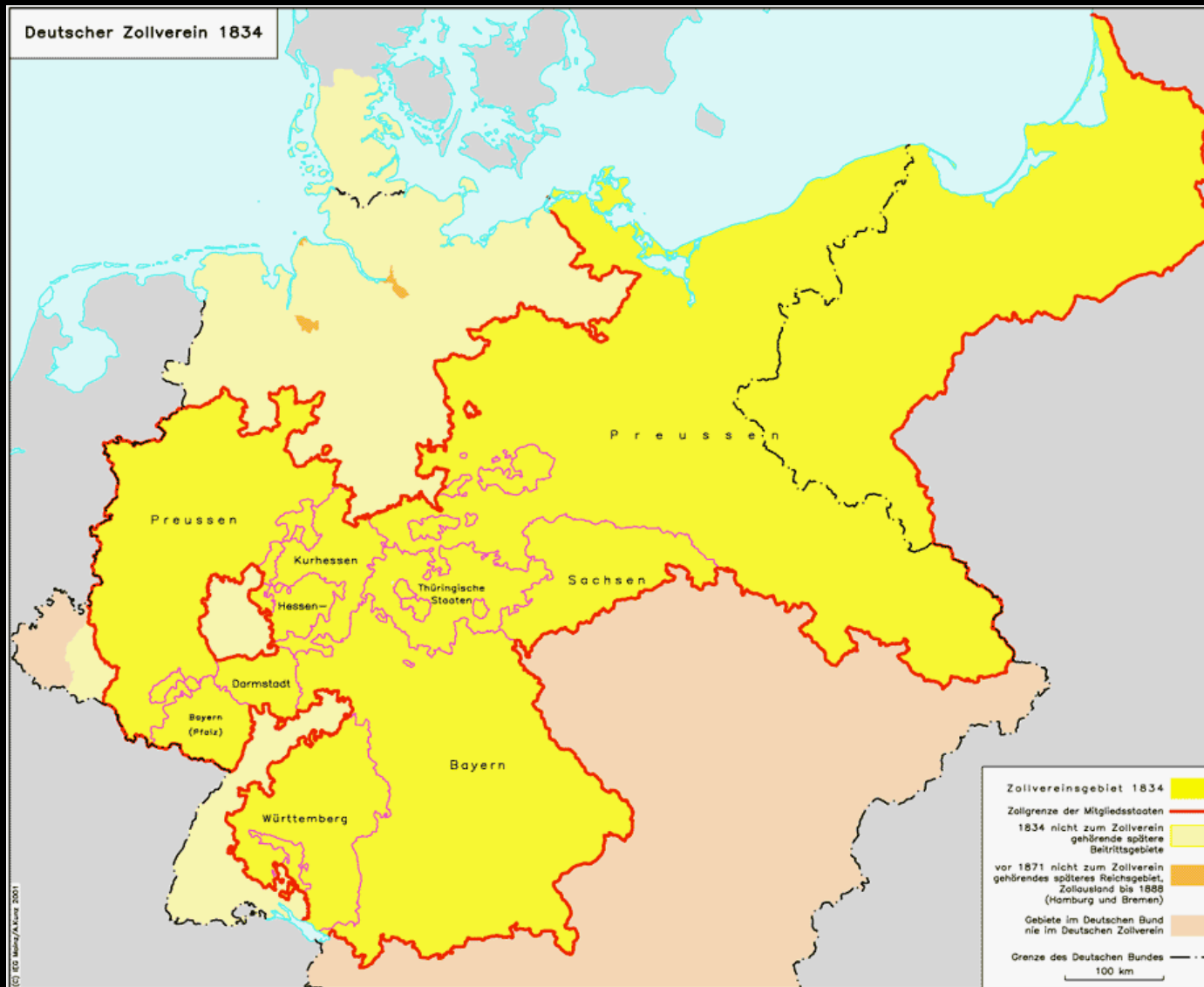


The Kingdom of Italy: 1871



German Unification

Zollverein, 1834



Prussia/Austria Rivalry



Key Players

Kaiser Wilhelm I



Helmut von Moltke



Chancellor Otto von Bismarck

Realpolitik






“Blood
&
Iron”




The “Iron
Chancellor”



Otto von Bismarck

-  *The less people know about how sausages and laws are made, the better they'll sleep at night.*
-  *Never believe in anything until it has been officially denied.*
-  *The great questions of the day will not be settled by speeches and majority decisions—that was the mistake of 1848-1849—but by **blood and iron.***

Otto von Bismarck

-  *I am bored. The great things are done. The German Reich is made.*
-  *A generation that has taken a beating is always followed by a generation that deals one.*
-  *Some damned foolish thing in the **Balkans** will provoke the next war.*

The German Confederation



The Danish War [1864]

The Peace of
Vienna



Danish War- 1864

Denmark tried to incorporate Schleswig and Holstein

Prussia-(Bismarck) persuaded Austria to declare war with them on Denmark

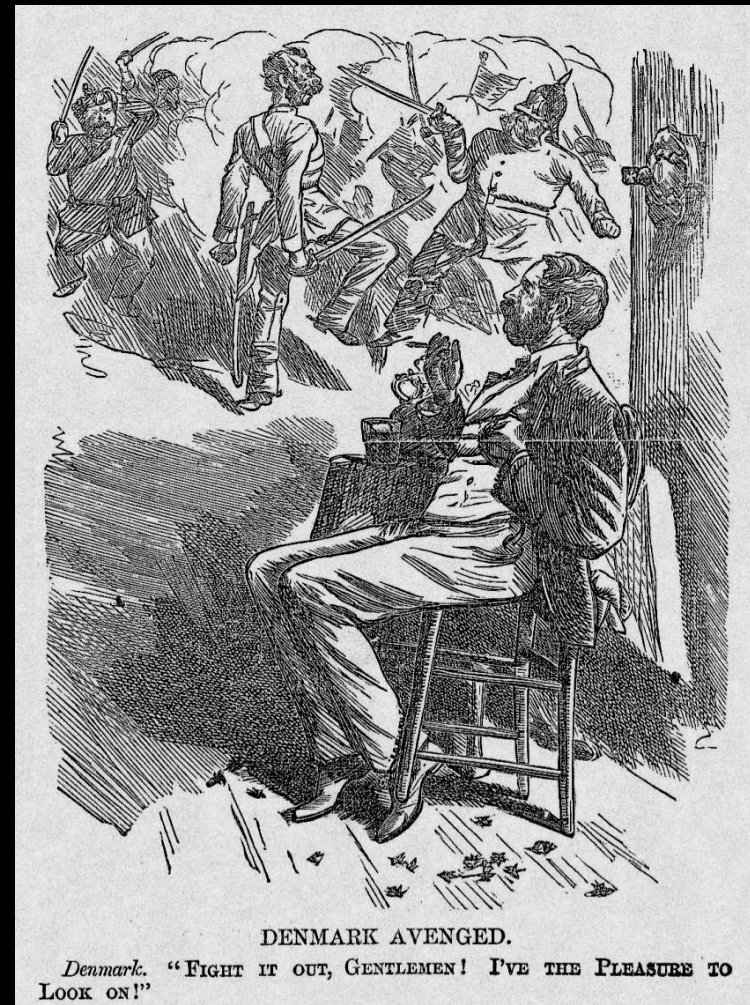
They were victorious and Prussia administered Schleswig-Austria administered Holstein

Austro-Prussian War [Seven Weeks' War], 1866

Prussia



Austria



Austro-Prussian War-1866

- Bismarck needed to eliminate Austria as a power so persuaded Russia to remain neutral
- He promised France (Napoleon III) territory in Rhineland
- He promised Italy Venetia
- 7 weeks defeated Austria-superior weaponry
- Bismarck took Schleswig, Holstein, and Hanover

Step #3: Creation of the Northern German Confederation, 1867



 Shortly following the victory of Prussia, Bismarck eliminated the Austrian led German Confederation.

 He then established a new North German Confederation which Prussia could control → **Peace of Prague**

North German Confederation

- Each German state kept its own local gov't
- King of Prussia head of the Confederation
- Chancellor (Bismarck) was responsible directly to the king
- Army and Foreign Policy in hands of king and chancellor
- ** Felt that peasants and artisans were conservatives by heart

North German Confederation- Parliament

Bundesrat-Upper House-federal council-
composed of delegated nominated by
the states

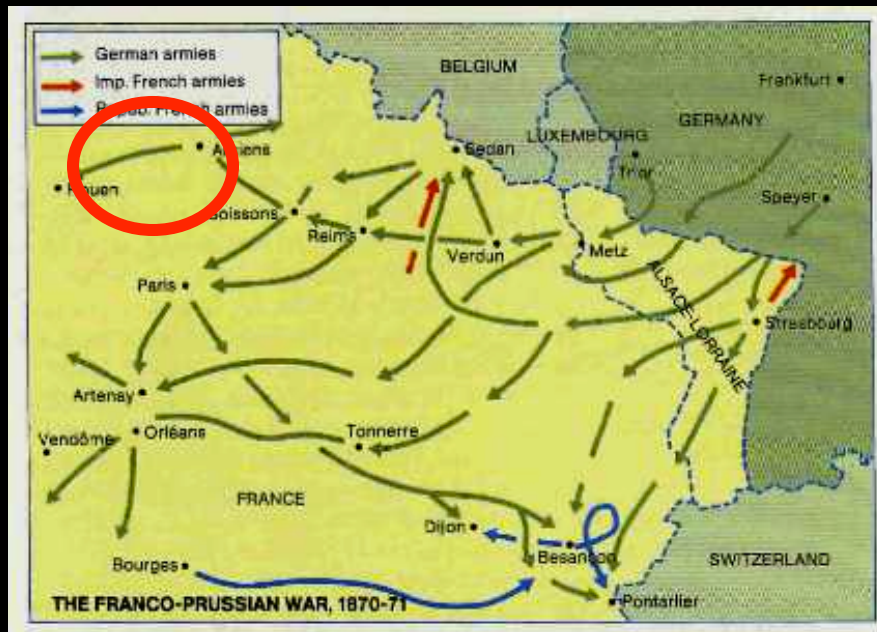
Reichstag- Lower House-elected by
universal suffrage

Ems Dispatch (Telegram) [1870]: Catalyst for War

- 1868 revolt in Spain.
- Spanish leaders wanted Prince Leopold von Hohenzollern [a cousin to the Kaiser & a Catholic], as their new king.
- France protested & his name was withdrawn.
- The Fr. Ambassador asked the Kaiser at Ems to apologize to Nap. III for supporting Leopold.
- Bismarck “doctored” the telegram from Wilhelm to the French Ambassador to make it seem as though the Kaiser had insulted Napoleon III.



Franco-Prussian War [1870-1871]



German soldiers “abusing”
the French.



Step #4: Franco-Prussian War

[1870-1871]






FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR



- FRANCE DECLARED WAR on PRUSSIA after telegram
- France fearful of a too powerful Germany
- France no match for Prussia militarily

Bismarck & Napoleon III After Sedan



Treaty of Frankfurt [1871]

-  The Second French Empire collapsed and was replaced by the Third French Empire.
-  The Italians took Rome and made it their capital.
-  Russia put warships in the Black Sea [in defiance of the 1856 Treaty of Paris that ended the Crimean War].

-  France paid a huge indemnity and was occupied by German troops until it was paid.
-  France ceded Alsace-Lorraine to Germany [a region rich in iron deposits with a flourishing textile industry].

Coronation of Kaiser Wilhelm

I



Prussian *Junkers* Swear Their Allegiance to the Kaiser



German Imperial Flag






German for "Empire."

Bismarck Manipulating the Reichstag



Bismarck's *Kulturkampf*: Anti-Catholic Program

-  Take education and marriage out of the hands of the clergy → civil marriages only recognized.
-  The Jesuits are expelled from Germany.
-  The education of Catholic priests would be under the supervision of the German government.

Bismarck's Reapproachment With the Catholic Church

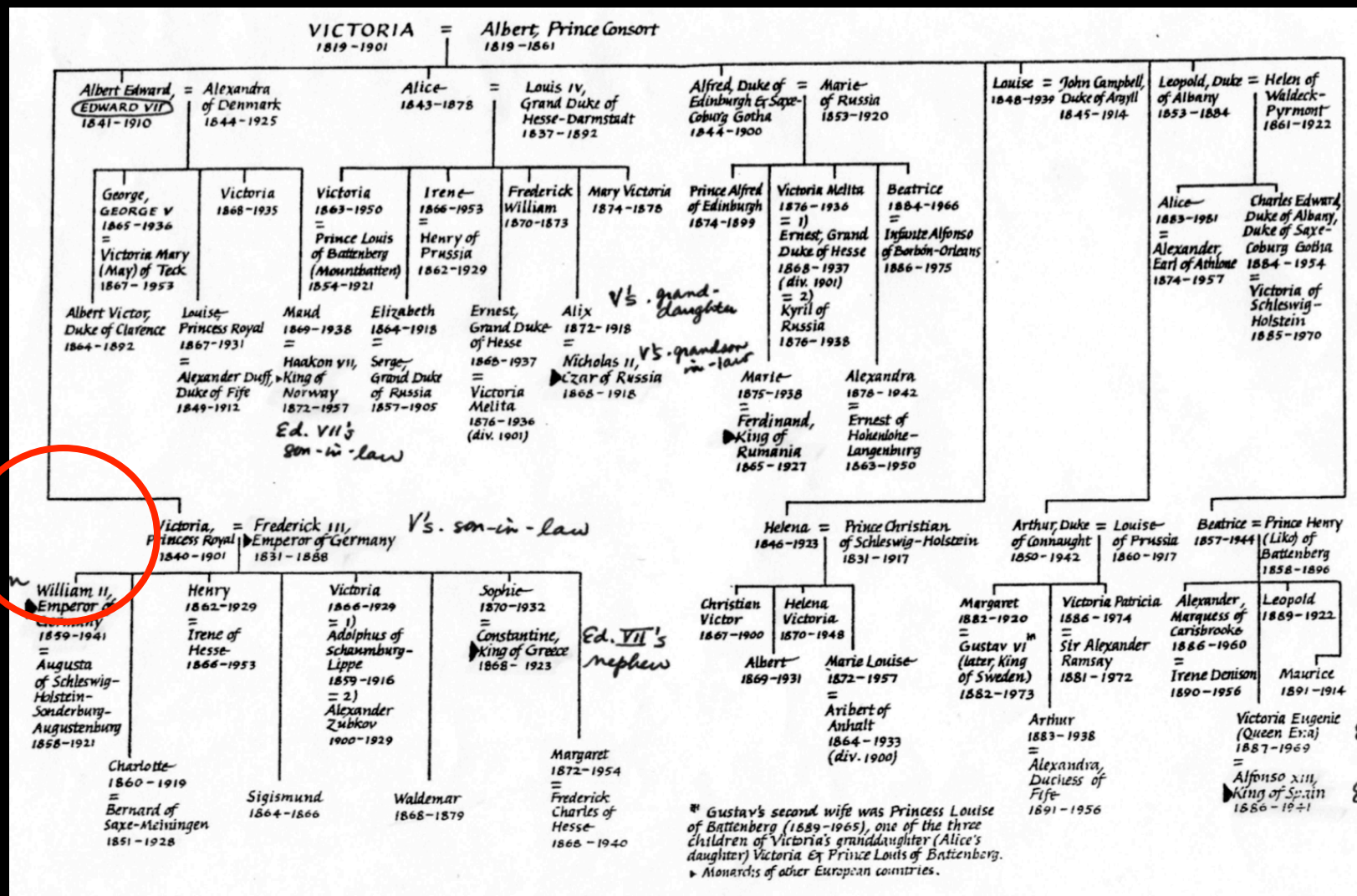


Bismarck & Pope Leo XIII

Kaiser Wilhelm II [r. 1888-1918]



Queen Victoria's Grandchildren



Kaiser Wilhelm II



Eastern Europe in the Last Half of the 19c

Differing Nationalities in the Austrian Empire

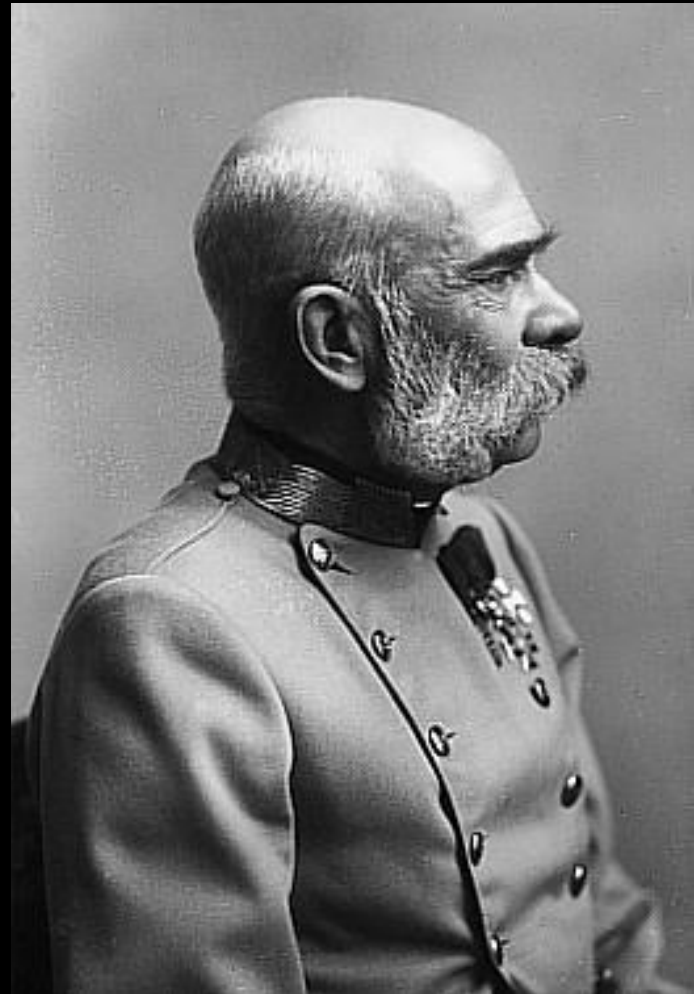


Austrian Imperial Flag



Emperor Franz Josef I

[r. 1848-1916]



The Compromise of 1867: The Dual Monarchy → Austria-Hungary- *Ausgleich*



The Hungarian Flag

Russian Imperial Flag



Russian Expansion



A heterogeneous empire

Nicholas I [r. 1825-1855]



- ❖ Autocracy!
- ❖ Orthodoxy!
- ❖ Nationalism!

Alexander II [r. 1855-1881]

- ❖ Defeat in the Crimean War.
- ❖ Emancipation of the Russian serfs [1861-1863].



Alexander III [r. 1881-1894]



- ❖ Reactionary.
- ❖ Slavophile.
- ❖ “Russification” program.
- ❖ Jews → forced migration to the Pale-expression
Beyond the Pale

Russian Expansion

The Pale



Forced Migration of Russia's Jews



The Ottoman Empire -- Late 19^c

“The Sicker Man of Europe”

